

NEWS OF THE WEEK

LATEST EVENTS OF THE WORLD
TERSELY TOLD.

NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

Happenings in Foreign Lands and
Throughout the Nation Chron-
icled in Paragraphs.

A fleet of over 200 light boats and barges, laden with 400,000 bushels of coal, was released by rising water from Ohio pools in the vicinity of Pittsburgh after a five months' stop and proceeded south to the relief of downriver manufacturing centers. Several thousand tons of iron products were also shipped.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the twenty-ninth time without opposition. The 61st annual convention will be held in Atlantic City.

Michael Cuddey, founder of the packing firm bearing his name, died at a Chicago hospital of double pneumonia, which followed an operation for appendicitis three weeks ago. Mr. Cuddey was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1843.

Population statistics have been published for Portland, Ore., 257,214, an increase of 16,524, or 6.43 per cent, over 1900; Seattle, Wash., 217,194, an increase of 115,722, or 53.2 per cent, over 1900.

The three-day Atlantic storm has been breaking about off Cape Cod, the western boundary of the New England storm line with wind velocities averaging nearly a mile a minute. It is a coincidence that the storm was almost as severe off Cape Cod as the disastrous one twelve years ago.

Abstracts relating property to East St. Louis, Oakville, Canton and Sugar Land townships, Illinois, find that Jacob Acker, the head of the famous family of New York, once owned a large portion of what is now East St. Louis. His wife was the sister of a patent from the French government, and included a large portion of the American bottom.

The earthquake at Wellington, Wash., in March last, which carried two Great Northern passenger trains into a ditch that killed thirty-three persons, was an act of Providence, against which the railroad could not guard, according to a decision handed down by Superior Judge Black at Everett, Wash.

The population of the state of Oklahoma is 1,657,155, according to statistics of the thirteenth census made public by Director Durand. This is an increase of 242,978, or 17.2 per cent, over 1,414,177 in 1907.

The battery charge against Mrs. Mary E. Deaky at Clayton, Mo., based on her marriage to William Eder, for whose death she was tried and acquitted several months ago, was continued to December 19, when it will be called for trial in the circuit court. Sheriff Gruninger has been unable to obtain service on Mrs. Deaky.

Passengers and members of the crew of Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 122 caused a man through the woods two miles east of Taylorville, Ill., after he had attempted to wreck the train by placing a tie across the tracks at a curve.

The identity of the victim in New York's latest "trunk mystery" has been established as that of Albert Goller, a French artist, who was a close friend of William Lewis, the missing waiter.

Fred W. Lehmann of St. Louis, former president of the American Bar association, will be appointed presiding judge of the new federal court of commerce.

Thanksgiving day brought the most important football contests of the season of 1910 and also saw the winding up of the season's sport on the gridiron.

Francisco I. Madero has proclaimed himself "president of the provisional government of Mexico," and admonishes his followers not to commit overt acts against Americans or do damage to property of foreigners.

Robert C. Clowery of New York, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, has presented his resignation to the board of directors. Theodore N. Vail has been appointed to succeed him.

The census office at Washington announces the population of New York state as 9,113,279, an increase of 1,444,383. Under the present apportionment this gives New York nine new congressmen. Ohio has 4,767,121; increase, 699,576. Ohio gains three new congressmen.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts read carefully Governor-elect Eugene N. Foss' statement in the papers calling on him to withdraw as a candidate for re-election and said he did not know whether he would make a reply.

The number of unemployed in the United States is estimated at 4,500,000 by the investigating board of the Bowery mission in New York. About 15 per cent of them are said to be in New York city and locality. The mission plans to obtain work for 7,000 men during the winter.

Nearly 5,000 delegates were present when President W. K. Kavanaugh called to order the fifth annual convention of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway association. About thirty governors of states are here, and also numerous men prominent in the industries and agriculture of the Mississippi valley. It is the greatest convention ever held by the association and the delegates openly declare that they intend to push the project vigorously and to demand that the federal government recognize the Mississippi river as the main waterway trunk line of the United States and deepen it immediately before the minor rivers are taken care of.

The indicted members of the so-called beef trust will be placed on trial December 20. Counsel for the government and for the packers appeared before Judge Carter in the United States district court and agreed on this date.

In the new districts of Alberta, largely settled by persons from the United States, there has been trouble over the sinking in the schools of British national airs, particularly "Rule Britannia."

Owing to a sudden flood in the Annapolis province and in Kwang-Ngai, 1,900 natives are dead or missing. Four hundred boats are reported lost and the death toll is expected to mount even higher. The property loss is incalculable.

James K. Polk Taylor, a former slave, 41 years old, and his wife, have given 60 acres of land at Calhan, 10 miles east of Colorado Springs, Colo., as a site for a national tuberculosis sanatorium for negroes.

Senator Lafayette Young, appointed by Governor Carroll to succeed the late Senator J. P. Dilliver, has announced his candidacy for election by the legislature for the unexpired senatorial term.

Troop K of the Third United States Cavalry and Company L of the same regiment are at Eagle Pass, Tex. The soldiers will be used to help the federal authorities enforce the neutrality laws. The situation throughout Mexico appears serious, and while it is believed the government will successfully crush the revolution, it will not be without great loss of life. Federal troops are being hurried to danger zones and the City of Mexico may be put under martial law.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress convened at San Antonio, Tex., Tuesday. This congress is regarded as important because of its influence on governmental policies and industrial and commercial projects that affect especially the west.

In 1908 so important that Postmaster General Hitchcock took charge in person his inspectors closed two banks at New York, which they charge with withholding the public out of more than \$10,000,000 by fraudulent use of the mails. The concerns are the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone company and Burr Brothers.

The total population of Kansas, according to the figures of the census bureau is 1,659,949. Ten years ago the total was 1,470,493.

James K. Polk Taylor, a former slave, 71 years old, and his wife have 60 acres of land at Calhan, 40 miles east of Colorado Springs, as a site for a national tuberculosis sanatorium for negroes.

The coal operators and miners in the East announce that the price of chestnut anthracite coal, the size most generally used in stoves, will be advanced 25 cents a ton.

J. George Wright, commissioner of the five civilized tribes, reports on the first sale of unallotted Indian lands in Oklahoma. Fifty-one tracts were sold of the 79 offered. They were bought chiefly by farmers and brought from \$2.50 to \$47 an acre. These sales are to be conducted at the different county seats in Oklahoma, and will continue during the next 60 days.

In a letter John Edgerton of Helena, Mont., says he sent the poison to Dr. R. C. Hyde, convicted of murdering Colonel Swope at Kansas City. This statement is considered of vital importance to Dr. Hyde, as it may bridge what was claimed to be the weakest point in his defense.

A campaign expense bill of 42 cents was filed in the county clerk's office at New York by James P. Cullen, who ran on the independence league ticket for senator from the Fourteenth district.

The president's Panama canal speech at Richmond, Va., was listened to with the greatest interest. He endeavored, in a brief way, to describe the conditions as he found them, and aroused great enthusiasm by his prediction that the canal would be opened well in advance of the official date of opening, January 1, 1915. He declared that if necessity demanded, he believed American battleships could be sent through the waterway by January 1, 1913.

Dr. H. H. Crippen was hanged at Pentonville prison, London, paying with his life for the murder of his wife.

The International Live Stock exposition, at the Union Stock yards, Chicago, is the biggest and best ever held, and is attracting record breaking crowds.

Press dispatches indicate that the revolutionists in Mexico are well organized. The press censorship in the southern republic is so rigid the exact situation in the country can not be ascertained. It is known that the rebels have fought numerous battles with President Diaz's troops and that they expect to overthrow him soon.

Count Lyof Nikolaitch Tolstoy, usually called Leo Tolstoy, novelist and Socialist reformer, died Sunday. He was born August 28, 1828, at Yasnaya, Poliana, in the province of Tula, Russia.

U. S. SUE TO END BIG SUGAR TRUST

COMBINATION OF 30 CORPORATIONS ALLEGED IN VIOLATION OF SHERMAN LAW.

CAPITAL IS \$230,000,000

Action Ranks in Importance With Oil and Tobacco Cases Now in Supreme Court—Likely to Be in Court Two Years.

New York.—The federal government has begun one of its most important actions against great corporations, which are said to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, filed in the United States district court for the southern district of New York, a petition asking for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining company and 29 other corporations, which compose the so-called sugar trust.

The petition charges an illegal combination in restraint of trade and asks from the court relief in whatever form may be necessary, including a receiver, if deemed advisable.

The 30 companies composing the sugar combine have an aggregate capitalization of \$230,000,000, and control a large per cent of the output of sugar in this country. The combine is able, the government alleges, to fix prices arbitrarily.

The petition charges that for years the companies have violated the law and have oppressed competitors and ground them out of existence. Railroad rebates and customs frauds are mentioned as devices which were employed to raise the combine to the commanding position which it occupies today.

The present suit which, it is estimated, will be in the courts for two years before a final decision is reached, is the result of many weeks of preparation. District Attorney Wise made his investigations under the direction of Attorney General Wickersham and spent several days in Washington last week in conferring with the attorney general on the final plans.

OKLAHOMA GAINS 242,978

Census Announcement Gives Population of State as 1,657,155—Counties With Principal Towns.

Washington, D. C.—The population of the state of Oklahoma is 1,657,155, according to statistics of the thirteenth census made public by Director Durand. This is an increase of 242,978, or 17.2 per cent, over 1,414,177 in 1907.

The population of the counties containing the principal cities is: Oklahoma, 58,332, compared with 25,915 in 1900; and Logan, 31,709, compared with 26,763 in 1900.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN MINE

Fourteen Men Meet Death in Explosion Near McAlester, Okla.—Victims All Americans.

McAlester, Okla.—Fourteen miners were killed in an explosion in the Jumbo asphalt mine of the Choctaw Asphalt company, 14 miles northwest of Antlers, according to a message received by R. W. Church, state mine inspector.

The Jumbo mine is the largest in this section. All of the men killed were Americans.

Aero Passenger Line Planned.

Atlantic City, N. J.—According to plans announced here, the United States are to have their first inter-city air-line service, probably within the next half year. President Charles J. Glidden of the Aerial Navigation company of Boston has invited Melvin Vaniman, chief engineer of the Walter Wellman expedition, to submit plans for a big dirigible, suitable for carrying 20 passengers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Halt Burial to Investigate Death.

Newbury, Ill.—While the body of William Husk, 70 years old, was being prepared for burial, under the belief he had been drowned, the funeral was halted by the information he had been murdered. The interment was indefinitely postponed until his bloody hat and coat, found near the scene of the supposed drowning, could be investigated. The body of the aged man was found half submerged in Mill creek by Louis Brewer, a farmer.

Really Philanthropic.

Procrustes was praising his bed. "The patients have what doctors call comfortable nights in it," he cried. Herewith he felt he was a benefactor.

Life of a Watch.

Watches do wear out, and, as to the life of a watch, a jeweler said, a good average watch, with a fair case, ought to wear for thirty to forty years, and a fine watch, fifty years; it might last seventy-five, but fifty years would probably be nearer the figure.

SHORT STATE ITEMS

VAUGHN CASE MAY BE DROPPED.

State Asks Continuance Because of Illness of Witness.

Kirkville.—Unless a continuance is granted, the state is likely to drop the prosecution of Mrs. Alma Proctor Vaughn, charged with causing the death of her husband, Professor John Thomas Vaughn, of the State Normal school at Kirkville, in the report current here.

The state has asked for a continuance because of the physical condition of Dr. Paul Schweitzer of Columbia, state chemist, who is the chief witness for the prosecution. Without Dr. Schweitzer's testimony, the state's case is incomplete.

Eight Injured in Wreck.

Sedalia.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 2, eastbound from Kansas City to St. Louis, crashed into the rear end of a freight which failed to get onto a siding in time to allow the passenger train to clear at Otterville, 15 miles east of here. The engineer of the passenger escaped by jumping, but his fireman was seriously injured under the engine. Conductor Dennis O'Brien, of East St. Louis, a brakeman and several passengers (eight in all), are reported badly injured.

Sedalia Council Upholds Policeman.

Sedalia.—The Sedalia city council sustained Andy Graham, a policeman, and refused to suspend him for failing to arrest two men who recently attacked a strike-breaker from the Missouri Pacific shops. Graham had been suspended by Mayor J. W. Melior. The police committee heard the charges and recommended suspension. At the time of the attack Graham arrested the victim and permitted the assailants to go unmolested.

Lodge Men Shuck Corn.

Rich Hill.—Seventy-five members of Rich Hill Camp, M. W. A., under leadership of J. K. Martin, city clerk, and J. W. Jamison, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, shucked 50 acres of corn for Upton McElfish, a fellow member. McElfish became suddenly deranged about two months ago, and is now confined in the Nevada asylum, leaving his wife and a family of small children to attend the farm duties.

Eighteen Strikebreakers Get Jobs.

Sedalia.—Eighteen nonunion boiler makers and blacksmiths from Chicago arrived here to go to work in strikers' places at the Missouri Pacific shops. They were not molested. W. B. Boulton, who has charge of the strike for the railway company, departed for Little Rock, Ark., to gather evidence to be used against men accused of having plotted to damage the railway engines by the application of emery dust.

Robber in Girls' Frat. House.

Columbia.—Two members of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority discovered a burglar in the house by means of his shadow. Hearing a noise on the first floor the girls peered over the banister and saw a man's shadow cast by the dining-room light, which he had turned on to make a search. The girls screamed and the burglar ran out the back door. Nothing of value was taken.

Mrs. Vaughn's Trial January 2.

Lancaster.—The cases of Mrs. Alma Proctor Vaughn and Dr. J. T. Hall, charged jointly with poisoning Mrs. Vaughn's husband, Prof. J. T. Vaughn, will be called before Judge Shelton in court here January 2, a delay having been granted by the court. "The state must be ready to go to trial at that time or dismiss the case," announced Judge Shelton.

Wealthy Farmer a Suicide.

Palmyra.—Thos. M. Young, a prominent and wealthy farmer, found dead in his pasture, committed suicide, according to testimony brought out at the coroner's inquest. He had drunk a quantity of carbolic acid from an oyster can, but the fact was not known until the examination began. The cause of Young's act is not known.

Only Four Policemen in Columbia.

Columbia.—This city, with more than 10,000 inhabitants, has only four policemen, which was its force when the population was 5,000. Chief J. L. Whitesides strongly advocates that the number be increased, but the funds of the city are inadequate. Hold-ups and burglaries have been unusually numerous of late.

Famous Hat Factory Burns.

Columbia.—The Ashlock hat manufactory, a relic of the antebellum days, is no more. A fire destroyed the historic structure at Columbia the other day.

Boy Killed While Hunting.

Marshall.—Tom Morton, 16 years old, of this county, was accidentally shot and killed by Lawrence Leyhe, 14, son of L. F. Leyhe, while the boys were hunting together. The gun was discharged while the boys were going through a cornfield.

Wabash Assessed \$2,000 Damages.

Montgomery.—William H. Hall, who was injured in the Wabash roundhouse at Moberly, and sued the road for \$7,000 damages, was given a verdict for \$2,000 in the circuit court.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

SEEMS SLATED FOR SPEAKER



Although Speaker Cannon's term does not expire until March 4, 1911, the campaign as to who will be the next to occupy the speaker's chair is already being warmly contested. Many well-informed Democrats declare that Champ Clark of Missouri, leader of the late Democratic minority, seems slated for the speakership, although James Hay of Virginia and Robert L. Henry of Texas are active rivals for the place.

Born in Kentucky in 1860, Clark emigrated as a comparatively young man to Missouri and also had an early but brief experience in Kansas. In 1875 he located at Bowling Green, Mo., and began the practice of law and in 1893 he was first elected to congress. Since then he has represented his district continuously, with the exception of one term.

Clark, like many other men who have made good, gives full credit to his wife. Before she married Clark she was Miss Genevieve Bennett, a school teacher, with a local reputation as an elocutionist. Clark was a young lawyer without any marked promise of future greatness and mighty little chance ever to shine as a self-composed, fluent speaker. His wife took him in hand, drilled him in elocution, drilled him in belisarte until his gestures became easy, and after each speech made by her husband while candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County, she made little suggestions as to how his speech might have been made more effective and pleasing.

The home life of the Clarks, it is said, is delightful—just one little domestic cloud being known to the neighbors. This is the untidy condition of the library. Reserving to himself this room, Mr. Clark issued General Domestic Order No. 1: "Nobody is allowed to touch the books and papers in the library or attempt to clean up the room." Distinguished visitors come to the Clark home often and are delightfully entertained, the hostess making but one request of her husband's friends: "Please don't go into Mr. Clark's library!"

Around the walls are bookshelves filled with volumes that show their owner to be a student and a careful buyer of books. In the center of the room is a long table where things lie where they fall until the czar of the library sees fit to move them. The room is heated by an old Hagey stove, red with rust, and its pipe is fantastically draped with cobwebs.

His name isn't "Champ" at all—it's James Beauchamp, the latter being his mother's maiden name. Clark early made up his mind that this was too much of a name to carry into politics, so he shortened it to Champ, by which he has become known to fame.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO



The life of Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador of the United States to Mexico, was reported to have been attempted by rioters at Mexico City during the recent embargo. Many Americans went to the American embassy declaring to the ambassador, Mr. Wilson, that they intended to arm themselves, as they considered the conduct of the chief of police, Felix Diaz, during the disorders unsatisfactory. Mr. Wilson declared he was satisfied with the attitude of the Mexican government, but that he deeply regretted that the chief of police had made no great effort to prevent disorder.

Mr. Wilson then had a long conference with Senator Creel, minister of foreign affairs, who assured him that Americans would not suffer any more and that the agitators would be punished. Senator Creel in an interview later said that the relations between Mexico and America were as cordial as ever. He denied reports of friction between the governments and gave assurance that all would be settled diplomatically. Mounted police patrolled the streets to prevent any further anti-American demonstrations. The principal high school and the national university were guarded, as was the American embassy.

Henry L. Wilson practiced law and was a banker in Spokane, Wash., from 1885 to 1896 and considers that city his home. In 1899 he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Harrison, but declined; from 1897 to 1905 he was minister to Chile, and from 1905 until the present year he served as minister to Belgium. Mr. Wilson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1857, and was graduated from Wabash college in 1879. From 1882 to 1885 he was editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

"LAFE" YOUNG FOR SENATOR



Lafayette Young, who has been appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed the late Senator Dilliver, is a native Iowan. Most of his life has been devoted to the newspaper profession, and last spring he celebrated his twentieth year as owner and editor of the Des Moines Daily Capital.

Mr. Young was born in Monroe county in 1848. He learned to set type in the office of the Albion Union, finishing his trade with Mills & Co. of Des Moines. In 1870 he was city editor of the Des Moines Register. In 1871 he established a paper at Atlantic, Iowa, called the Telegraph, which he successfully published nineteen years. In 1890 he bought a well-known defunct daily newspaper at Des Moines and the paper is now a thoroughly modern daily with a building of its own. Mr. Young served twelve years in the state senate while living in western Iowa and had an opportunity to go to congress, which he declined. He was with General Shafter's Fifth army corps as a newspaper man in the Santiago campaign, and has made a reputation as a lecturer on that campaign.

"Lafe" Young is a national figure in Republican politics and is noted as an orator. In 1900 at the Philadelphia Republican convention he nominated Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president. He has been twice delegate at large to the Republican national convention from Iowa. He accompanied President Taft on his trip to the Philippines some years ago and is a personal friend of the president.

Senator Young will serve until the next legislature meets, January 8. It will be the duty of that legislature to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Dilliver, which ends in 1913.

ORIGINATED GARDEN FARMS



The woman who is principally responsible for the formation of the International Children's School Farm league is Mrs. Henry Parsons of New York city. She has made a practical issue of the "back to the soil" idea, and has been a real mother to thousands of children during the past ten years. She managed to secure from the city the privilege of using an old dumping ground as a garden farm. So many children applied for admission that hundreds had to be turned away.

The system she followed was to award to each child a plot four by eight feet for three months. Seven vegetables were planted and twice a year crops were harvested. This was done under the direction of assistant teachers and the crops were given to the children.

It is said that wonderful results are being accomplished. Sickly children have become strong and happy from the open air exercise and sunshine. Industry has been inculcated and principles of honesty and courtesy established, and the health and lives of many children have been saved through these charming breathing places in the center of the congested districts of our large cities.

Mrs. Parsons is sixty-two years of age, but bright, cheerful and energetic. She has found that children love farming. Not only has she succeeded in interesting them in digging and planting as a novel occupation, but she has led their minds into intellectual fields. She has even interested them in good roads problems, the saving of our forests, the uplifting of the farming community and giving to their minds a strengthening and healthy tone.